

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

It is a curious little coincidence in American political history, that the last President before Cleveland, who ran for a second term and was defeated, was Martin Van Buren, who was, like Cleveland, Democrat and a New York State man, and who was beaten by General William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of General Benjamin Harrison, who has just been elected.

A good deal of money, in sums of five dollars and upwards, changed hands for 20th in Honolulu, in the settlement of bets upon the presidential election. The bettors also did a lively business, the wagers of a "tile" having been a favorite method with many people of testifying to confidence in their respective candidates. We understand that one too enthusiastic Cleveland man was called upon to furnish headgear for nearly a score of rejoicing Republicans. The event of the day, however, in this line, was the wheel-barrow act of Messrs. Flohr and O'Sullivan, which came off according to agreement, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic company of friends and spectators.

We publish in to-day's issue a communication from an old and highly esteemed resident of Kauai, protesting against the form of our endorsement of the present Road Boards, which seems to him to involve an unfair disparagement of the work of their predecessors. We are very sorry if anything has appeared in our editorial columns which has seemed to reflect unfavorably upon the services of gentlemen so well known for their integrity and public spirit as Messrs. Knudsen, McBryde, Hardy, and the others named. The article in question was based upon the writer's personal observation of the recent road work, particularly on the windward islands. We think Mr. Knudsen will admit that our strictures upon former road officials, as a class, has ample justification, in at least a large proportion of cases; the management of the whole business, in many districts, showing a marked lack of both intelligence and honesty. It has been well understood and generally admitted for many years, that taking all departments of the administration into account, the island of Kauai has been one of the best, if not the very best governed portion of the Kingdom. No one is more ready to acknowledge this fact than ourselves. Remarks of a general character, reflecting upon any specified class of public officials, should not be construed as excluding, either directly or by inference, the minority of honorable exceptions.

The advantages of tree culture have been shown on a small scale in this country, but there has been no sustained effort as yet made by our legislature or by our public men to bring the forests of these islands under systematic management. The subject has occupied the attention of all civilized Governments throughout the world, and the "willful waste" which has produced "woeful want" in many places a thing of the past. In British India especial attention has been given to the subject, and the efforts made there have been crowned with success. In that country for the year 1886-7 a net revenue, after paying all expenses, of 41,017,000 rupees was obtained from the forests, and it must be remembered that twenty years ago there was no revenue at all, and that the country was being slowly denuded of its forests. Now there is this large revenue, and the forest land is yearly improving in value.

No one who travels about these islands can fail to be struck at the gradual failure of the forests. Those of us who have known the group for twenty or thirty years have seen for ourselves the extinction of large tracts of forest lands. Various causes have been at work. The forests have not all been destroyed by cattle, though undoubtedly cattle have done their share; but the plantations have carried off large quantities to their furnaces, and there has been reckless cutting by Chinese contractors.

Forests, such as we have here, if properly looked after, should have amply supplied the wants of manufacturers and those of all households. But to go on recklessly cutting as has been obtained in the past, and to make no effort to supply the place of the cut timber, is living on our capital, and some day we shall awake to a thorough bankruptcy in timber. It is all very well to say the "forests will last our time; what do we care so long as we can get what we want." We have our duty as a state, and it is the duty of each generation to hand on the country to those who come after it in a better condition than when taken in charge by the men now in their maturity. This realizing of the duties of citizenship is one of the hardest lessons for men to learn. We trust the lesson will be learned with regard to Hawaiian forests before the next session of the Legislature.

It is interesting to see what estimate some people have of financial John Bull. Is there a speculative scheme which needs money, John Bull must be applied to and, magic word, a syndicate

must be formed. But it appears as if J. B. did not bite quite so easily as some think he ought. He seems to be willing to go into schemes where there is a prospect of profit, but he wants his profit pretty well assured, and once he gets his claws in, he is not very particular about any one else getting any profit at all. Thus he has looked at the scheme for buying up the plantations on the Hilo coast from Paukan to Pepeekeo and he has sent agents to examine the lands and the books and to fill him up with information, and then he gently turns round and offers to pay the owners in bonds instead of in gold, which is a very shrewd proceeding indeed, for if there are any profits J. B. would sweep them in, and if there were losses, why the gentlemen who might hold the bonds would find their nominal value sink. It was a case of heads I win, tails you lose, which J. B. has played a good many times. And yet this Hilo scheme was not a bad one and we have yet hopes that a more equitable platform for the seller may be reached. There is perhaps no district in the Islands which can turn out sugar as steadily as the Hilo district. To ride through it or to coast along it, alike gives the traveler an idea of how fertile it is. Miles upon miles of cane. No sooner is one plantation passed than another commences; it is one unbroken ribbon of cane for some thirty miles. There is money, big money for any large capitalist who invests in the Hilo district.

We hear that another scheme is now afoot to get a "syndicate" to take up and develop the coffee lands of Kona and to try and raise tobacco there. No doubt there is money to be made in Kona out of coffee, and we sincerely hope that tobacco may prove a goldmine to those who go in and plant it. But that John Bull's capital will be obtained to carry out the scheme we very much doubt. To get hold of J. B.'s money we have to hold out the prospect of a very high dividend, safe investments he can make in his own colonies, where he knows all about the laws and can keep a tight grip on his money.

Meantime there are people here who are putting up coin for agents abroad to try and get hold of J. B. Were they to spend the cash, now put forth in the form of sprats to catch whales, in developing their own lands for themselves, they would find themselves a good better off on a much firmer basis.

Since the departure of the Australia the week before last, there has been a great deal of sharp criticism heard about town, based upon the apparent fact that a delinquent debtor had been able to snap his fingers at his creditors, and sail serenely away under the protection of a Foreign Office passport. The case as commonly stated and understood seemed to be one which required explanation, we have taken the trouble to inquire into the facts, and find them to be as follows. Section 453 of the Civil Code reads: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs may issue passports to all ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls of the King, sent abroad, and to consuls and other commercial agents of foreign governments, and to all subjects of the Kingdom going abroad, who may desire the same." In accordance with the provisions of this section, Mr. Graenhalgh, who by receiving letters of denization was invested with all the rights of a subject of the Kingdom, applied at the Foreign Office for a passport, explaining that such a document would be of material advantage to him in the business upon which he was going abroad. The transaction being perfectly legal, and there being no reason for refusing, it was promised that the passport should be issued. Before it was actually delivered, however, a protest in due form was filed with the Foreign Minister by one of Mr. Graenhalgh's creditors, and accordingly, when that gentleman called or sent for his passport, he was told that he could not have it. About half an hour before the time advertised for the sailing of the steamer, Mr. G. came to the Foreign Office, accompanied by the attorney of the party on whose behalf the protest had been made, and the attorney, then and there, on behalf of his clients, withdrew the same. The Minister then communicated with the Customs House, and learning that there was no legal protest or objection to be found on the records of the latter place, the passport was delivered to the applicant. Finally, the Foreign Minister was on the wharf up to the sailing of the steamer, and was prepared, even then, to recall and cancel the passport, had any person having a right to object to Mr. Graenhalgh's departure, made formal application to that effect. We know nothing about the departed tradesman and his business affairs, beyond what is known to the public generally. In view, however, of the above described facts, which we suppose can be easily verified, it seems quite certain that, whatever the general impression may have been, his creditors have no just ground of complaint against either the Foreign Office or the Customs House.

The tramway is rapidly progressing toward Kapiolani Park. Ground has been broken to opposite the King's Wai-kiki residence, and the rails are in position to a few hundred yards this side of the church. On this section of the tramway, the rails are covered with ballast, and the roadway restored to public use, with much less delay than in King street, where the macadamizing of the road progresses so slowly that it looks now as though the work may not be completed on both sides of the tramway track before January, 1889.

U. S. N. EMERSON.
Memorial Tribute to the Lamented Missionary Lady.
In the early hours of Saturday morning, Mrs. Ursula Sophia Newell Emerson breathed her last in the home at Wai-ana, so long the residence of the Emerson family. Born at Nelson, N. H., September 27, 1806, she had entered her eighty-third year, and the immediate occasion of death was simply the failure of the vital powers from old age. She had been feeble for several months, but was as well as usual apparently Friday afternoon. In the evening she complained of feeling unwell, and the physician was summoned. Her pulse was feeble on her arrival, and the usual restoratives were applied; but in two hours' time she sank into unconsciousness, and shortly after 3 a. m. she passed away. Educated amid the quiet scenes of rural life in New England of the olden time, her naturally bright mind was trained under the awakening influences of the district school and the academy. Rising into womanhood as the new era of religious life was opening, she early consecrated herself to the service of Christ. Married in 1831 to Rev. J. S. Emerson, they sailed for the Sandwich Islands in the large reinforcement that left New Bedford in the Averick November 28, 1831. On arrival the Islands they were stationed at Wai-ana, and at that one station they continued their labors consecutively, with the exception of the four years, 1842-1846, which Mr. Emerson spent in teaching at the Lahaina Seminary, where he wrote an English grammar in Hawaiian, an English-Hawaiian vocabulary, and a primer. They visited the States in 1860, and returned with hope of renewed vigor for their missionary work. But Mr. Emerson died March 28, 1867, and the widow was left to keep on alone in her special line of Christian activity, ministering to the sick, training young girls, leading in singing, teaching in the Sunday school.

Her last Sunday morning, with bowed form but earnest heart, she was at her post in the Sunday school, with lesson carefully studied and long thoughts, yearning for the fullness of divine life in the souls of her scholars. Great changes have come over the old New England home, and over the island community as well. But whatever circumstances might be, adverse or prosperous, Mrs. Emerson was the same kindly, patient, sweet spirit, ready for any ministry of helpfulness. The only daughter died a few years ago. Only one son, Samuel N., has remained at home. One, Joseph S., is connected with the Government Survey Department; another, Dr. Nathaniel B., is President of the Hawaiian Board of Health; two others are in the States, Dr. Justin E., at Detroit, Mich., and Rev. Oliver P., just appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaiian Board. The funeral services were held at Wai-ana yesterday, Rev. E. S. Timoleo, pastor of the native church, Rev. S. E. Bishop, and Rev. C. M. Hyde, took part in the services, which were all in Hawaiian, except the address and prayer by Rev. Dr. Hyde. The services were fully attended by the Hawaiians, few of the older people now remaining, but many of those now in the prime of life having been connected in their early days with the Emerson household. The few foreigners, residents of Wai-ana, some of them for more than forty years, were also present, attesting the universal respect and esteem felt for the friendly, motherly, devoted woman, whose long life of usefulness was closed by a death that found her ready for departure as for every duty of her long and useful life.

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HAWAIIAN EXCURSION.

A Raymond Excursion to These Islands in February.

A pamphlet of 192 pages has been received from Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb, containing the prospectus of nine grand trips from Boston to the Pacific Coast. Several pages are devoted to "an excursion under personal escort to the Sandwich Islands." This will leave San Francisco by one of the Oceanic steamers on Saturday, February 9, 1889, and returning leave Honolulu on Wednesday, March 13th. The excursionists will thus have twenty-five days on the Islands, during which they will visit the volcano. All expenses included, the fare for the whole excursion will be \$235. Hawaiian attractions are tersely and accurately set forth in the pamphlet, and there can be little doubt that the limited complement of tourists desired will be readily forthcoming. Of course the expenses included in the fare will be only a tithe of the money that will be spent by the class of people to be attracted by the excursion. It will therefore be in the interest of this community to prove to the first party Raymond brings here that the half had not been told about our resources for making the visits of strangers enjoyable.

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IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS. Kits Salt Mackerel and Salmon Bellies, Reg. No. 1 and 2 Barrels Family Pork, Choice House and Bacon, New York and California Cheese, Adam and Limburg Cheese, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, 1 and 3-lb. tins; Vienna Sausage, 1 and 3-lb. tins; Ham Sausage, 3-lb. tins; Corned Beef, Pig Feet, English Bacon, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Deviled Ham, Potted Meats, Baked Chicken and Turkey, Curried Fowl, Succotash, Green Beans, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans, Asparagus, Barataria Shrimps and Codfish Balls.

KEGS GILT-EDGE BUTTER

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Rugs, &c. Fancy Goods, Notions, &c. of Best English and Australian

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